



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CHINA.

Reports from Shanghai—Smallpox—Cholera reported—Plague at Foochow.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, July 10 and 30, as follows:

During the week ended July 2, 1904, 1 original bill and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued, the former being granted to the U. S. Navy transport *Solace*, without inspection, at the request of the commanding officer and upon the certificate of her surgeon. There were inspected 2 vessels, 203 crew, 86 cabin and 184 steerage passengers. One case of suspected smallpox removed at quarantine from the steamship *China* was investigated. The case proved to be a non-quarantinable disease. There were disinfected 7 pieces of steerage passengers' baggage. Manifests were viséed for 26,811 pieces of freight. Three immigrants were inspected and passed.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week: Smallpox, 3 deaths; enteric fever, 1 case; diphtheria, 1 case and 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 44 deaths, and 12 deaths from diarrhea. The total mortality was 4 foreigners and 143 natives.

As stated in a previous report, it is rumored that cholera is present within the French concession and the native city, but such rumor this office has not yet been able to verify.

The consul at Foochow reports that some three weeks ago a few cases of plague were present at that place. No quarantinable diseases are, however, reported from outports at this time.

During the week ended July 16, 1904, 3 supplemental and 2 original bills of health were issued. There were inspected 5 vessels, 394 crew, 54 cabin and 337 steerage passengers. Twelve cases of illness were investigated, none of which proved to be a quarantinable disease. There were also inspected 52 pieces of passengers' baggage, and 3 pieces of steerage passengers' baggage were disinfected. The amount of freight viséed was 28,986 pieces. Two immigration inspections were made with no rejections.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week: Smallpox, 3 deaths; enteric fever, 3 cases; diphtheria, 1 case, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 31 deaths; diarrhea, 18 deaths. The total mortality reported was 2 foreigners and 143 natives.

No quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Improved sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended August 13, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. There seems to be a radical improvement in the health conditions of Limon for the last three weeks, as shown by greatly lessened mortality and a much lower number of inmates in the various hospitals. It must be due to natural causes, such as heavy rains, for nothing in the way of sanitation has been done.

Bills of health were issued to the following named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 7	Brewster	34	0	0	0
8	Buenos Aires	121	55	135	0
8	Altai	48	5	5	0
9	Bound Brook	35	5	0	0
10	Belvernon	21	0	0	0
11	Matina	46	1	0	0
12	Brighton	23	0	0	0
13	Watson	37	0	0	0
13	Venus	33	0	0	0

In addition to bills of health issued to vessels bound for American ports there were viséed 4 for Panaman ports, and 37 passengers therefor examined and given certificates.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, August 16, as follows: During the week ended August 13, 1904, 4 vessels were inspected, with a total crew of 102 and 1 passenger. All the vessels were in good sanitary condition; no sickness.

The order by the city authorities closing all insanitary tenement houses, reported by this office on May 25, 1904, has been annulled by the provincial authorities. These houses are extremely harmful to the health of the city.

Report from Habana—Case of sickness from steamship Niagara from Tampico held.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, August 10, as follows: Week ended August 6, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 25; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,012; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 613.

From the Ward Line steamship *Niagara*, arrived at this port on August 8, from Tampico, Mexico, one man of the crew was landed with high fever and was taken by the Cuban service to Las Animas Hospital for observation.

Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended August 6, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	23
Bronchitis	3
Meningitis	6
Cancer	4
Grippe	2
Gangrene	1
Malarial fever	5
Enteric fever	2
Enteritis	3
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	1

Total number of deaths, 101.